ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.--JANUARY 14, 1858.



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1858.

The latest of the troubles of the Demoracy, is Gov. Wise's letter on Kansas affairs, which, we observe, is for the most part treated as, to say the least of it, ill-timed-and by a portion of the Democratic press as worthy of the severest censure, for its positions. Even the Richmond Enquirer, although it admits that the general principles of the le:ter command its approbation, "regrets its appearance at the present juncture."

Though we still trust that the action of the people of Kansas will ultimately result in the peaceful settlement of the questions at issue, without any outside interference, the move of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Virginia, designed, probably. as an answer to Gov. Wise, or rather as a counterblast to his pronunciamento, and the use which will probably be made of the sen timents expressed by the Governor, in the future movements of parties, render it proper that his letter should be placed on record, and accordingly we insert it as a part of the history of the times.

It is to be regretted that the Governor should, whilst holding his present position, so constantly as he does, mix himself up with the politics of the country. He himself gives rise to, and in some sort justifies, the opinion so freely expressed, that he is now engaged in the game for President. Sincerely *respecting his excellent traits of character, and acknowledging the facility and versatility of his talents, (though entirely opposed to many of his political doctrines,) we yet think that he frequently does injustice even to himself, by his apparent eagerness to be before the public, in some shape or other, either in letters or speeches.

In the present case, however, it should be remembered that he ran the risk of displeasing his party at home-which has actually come to pass, to all appearances without, i seems to us, considering all that has passed, much chance of furthering his interests at the North. If the Democracy at the North and West, who have bolted on Kansas ground, are to rally on any one in opposition to the regular "Administration candidate" for next President, they must turn to Douglas! And it is strange, beyond belief, that Gov. Wise. up to this time, the "head and front" of the

The probability is, that, if party politics are to be considered as the controlling motives in the movements of our prominent public men, at this time, Gov. Wise, without meaning to disturb the Administration, is yet disposed to pursue a policy of his own, fight on his own book, and win friends, whilst expressing his own independent views, from all who agree with him and are willing to follow his lead. As times go, in the Democratic party, this is a bazardous policy. Whether it will succeed in the case of Gov. Wise, remains to be seen.

The Washington States calls upon some "independent member of the present Congress to introduce a resolution to purge the House," In Cromwell's time in England, there was a specific called "Pride's Purge," applied to Parliament, which cleared out the good and bad indiscriminately. In our day, however, the States seems to think there is a known disease, confined to a particular person or persons, and a medicine can be used to reach the case, and affect nobody else.

Small-pox exists in Washington, Baltimore. New York, &c., as it generally does, in the course of the year, in all large cities. The disease, however, does not spread rapidly-but its presence should always call to mind the necessity of vaccination.

The Mormon agents in England have stopped emigration from Europe during the pending difficulty, but will probably resume operations as soon as it is decided to what quarter they shall direct their steps.

Among the documents in regard to Central American affairs sent to the House by the President, was one from the Nicaraguan minister, thanking the government for Com. and his followers.

The imports of foreign merchandise for the past week amount to \$1,549,281, being nearly two millions less than the correspond- dolph, former cashiers in the Mineral Bank, ing week of last year.

Gov. Wise's puns in his Kansas letter are voted, nem con, to be decidedly bad. The Richmond Whig will make the "Cant-asses" as famous as "Ebo Shin and Gizzard-Foot."

The steam corvette Majoor, at Boston, for the Russian government, was launched on the 12th. She will proceed direct to the river Amoor.

There are now two ships, the Saratoga and Cyane, at Norfolk, to be paid off, besides the employees of the Gosport Navy Yard, waiting orders to be paid off, since the 5th inst.

of the war of 1812, and of certain Indian

Nathan Clifford has been confirmed by the Senate as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The President has appointed Mr. Thomas J. Albright, of Pennsylvania, assistant secretary to sign land patents.

Many thanks to our kind friend of the the Gazette.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Benjamin reported a bill to repeal the act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases. means of deceiving the public with respect age or other cause had become unseaworthy. been changed within eighteen months, thirfallen the "Central America" steamer would had been generally known that she was the old and distrusted "George Law." The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Fredericksburg Herald says :- "The Legislature on Monday elected Col. W. B. Taliaferro of Gloucester, Major General of the 4th Division, to fill the vacancy occasion-Col. Taliaferro was the first man to plant the Star Spangled Banner on the walls of Puebla. The General Government could not do justice to Col. T. by brevetting him, in consequence of his commission having expired when he made the application, but the Legislature of his native State have not proved insensible to the claims of her son-they have put merit above seniority."

Letters are being daily received at the War Department from persons offering their services as volunteers in the approaching campaign against the Mormons. Offers are also made to raise companies, and even regiments, for this service. It is not, however, thought at the Department, that the volunteer system will be adopted in suppressing the Mormon rebellion, as it is estimated that it would cost about eight times as much as by increasing the regular army.

The Petersburg Intelligencer says:-"We saw quite a curiousity at the market, yesterday morning, in the shape of a large Seal, weghing it is said, over two hundred pounds. It was killed in the Appomattox river, near Port Walthall, by Mr. Covington, a gentleman celebrated as a great sportsman. He He begged leave to say that in his experience did not succeed in bagging this rare game he had seen counsel so abuse their privilege without trouble, as he expended eleven shots before the seal succumbed."

A letter from Washington, in the Richmond Enquirer says :-- "The Kansas imbroglio is regarded here as virtually settled, and it is expected there will be no difficulty in State men have all the State offices-which I think will turn out to be the case-there will be no longer two sides to the question. Give them the spoils, and the Constitution may go to the d-1."

The mayor of Norfolk having complained of the landing of Walker's men there, as being a violation of a city ordinance in relation | as between man and man. - Balt. Amer. to paupers, Lieut. Bryson, at the time commanding, replied that the men who had gone ashere had done so voluntarily, he having not forced but permitted them, under instructions from the government. Those remaining on board, he says, will not be permitted to land without further orders from Washington.

The Philadelphia Evening Argus contains a letter from Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Administration party in Virginia, should of the House of Representatives, requesting desire now to cripple or overthrow the Ad- the Secretary of the Navy to pay the me- fliction. She is at present confined to her flames abated, the boy was seen to be sever treasure and united valor. chanics of the United States arsenal and wages due from the government, and the reshe carried on the night of the ball was too feets of the fire until they netually observed body politic of which you are to become ply of the latter promptly acceding to his much for her tender frame; hence her bodily

> Prof. G. C. Swallon, State Geologist of Missouri, in a recent letter to the Patent Office, suggests the idea that the extensive areas in Kentucky and Tennessee, known as the Barrens," may be rendered valuable for vineyards. Should this prove true, the numerons caves contained in the limestone of those regions, would become very valuable as places of storage for wines.

> We learn from New York that the first is sue of treasury notes, to the amount of six millions, will all be taken, at the rate of three per cent interest, as soon as they are ready -that is, about the middle of the month. If the banks take them on deposit at par and accrued interest, they will be readily exchanged for specie.

> It is said by those who profess to know, that the negro fellow, charged with the murder of Mr. James C. Grant, in his mother's honse, in New Kent county, on the night of the 3d just., has made a confession, and implicated another servant in the terrible deed. A lady is also implicated by his statements, and is said to have been arrested.

> The Ottoman Porte has ordered a screw ship of the line to be constructed in the United States, and has charged Rear-Admiral Mehemmed Pacha and Hussein Bey, subsurveyor of the dockyards, to go to America, to superintend the construction of the vessel, and to study the American system of ship-

The Executive Mansion was on Tuesday evening thronged by citizens of every section of the Union, with many foreign visihis wonted courtesy. The ladies were also Paulding's conduct in taking away Walker presented to Miss Lane, the President's niece, who presides over his household.

> Col. Joseph II. Tucker, accompanied by Messrs, A. F. Roberts and Charles Ranarrived at Cumberland, Md., on Monday, for the purpose, it is rumored, of clearly vindicating Mr. Tucker from the alleged charges against him in reference to the Mineral Bank affairs.

In the Senate, on Monday, a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Houston to subject the naval board of fifteen, by which so many of counterfest money, but through the clue officers were disturbed in their rank and position, a year or two ago, to a like examination. They sat on the character of every other officer, and Mr. Houston proposes that they shall now also be brought in review.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal says: "Charles Cassiday, who was twenty years ago considered the equal of Grundy, if granting relief to certain officers and soldiers not his superior, for brilliant qualities of inin Sumner county, Tenn."

The London Times goes into an examination of the English failures for the last three months, and sets down the aggregate amount at more than £50,000,000, or (say) \$250,-000,000. This is more than double the amount of the failures in 1847.

The Virginia House of Delegates has adopted the caucus resolutions in favor of the Lecompton constitution; a virtual rebuke are current that a call will be issued by the Warrenton Whig for his flattering notice of to Governor Wise. The Senate has post- Legislature for the immediate assembling of poned action in the matter.

The License of Counsel.

The subject of the license of counsel, the question as to what a lawyer may do or say for his client, and how far with a knowledge of that client's guilt, he is justified in pursu-Mr. B. explained that this law was made the ing his defence, and even in his behalf suggesting or insinuating the guilt of another party, has lately been discussed in England. to the real character of vessels which from The discussion appears to been provoked by some instances in which the theory that the Of the ninety-two vessels whose names had advocate is the client's mouthpiece, and therefore is to say what his client would or ty-one had been either lost or had suffered might say, had produced more than its usual wreck at sea. The calamity which had be- evil fruits. In one case a barrister had taken upon himself, in the "exercise of his disnot, in all probability, he thought, have in- cretion," to invent and suggest in public the volved such a deplorable less of life, if it idea that a lady, upon whose premises a robbery was committed, had an intrigue with the thief his client; in another a poor girl was harrassed and eventually driven mad by an insinuation of her being a murderess, spontaneously and deliberately made "in the discharge of his duty," when the counsel knew of his client's confession. In a third case the injustice of which counsel are sometimes guilty was so glaringly exhibited that it drew ed by the death of General J. B. Harvie .- | a remarkable rebuke from the Court. We quote from the London Times:

During the trial of a case Mr. Serjeant Thomas asked a witness if he was in difficulties. This being answered indignantly in

the negative,
Mr. Justice Erle said he really thought it an abuse of the power of a counsel to put such a question without foundation, and he thought a counsel who did so deserved ill of the public.

Mr. Serjeant Thomas said he was only following his instructions. Mr. Justice Erle said he should like to

know who instructed him. Mr. Serjeant Thomas said it was very diffi-

cult to conduct a case.

Mr. Justice Erle said the freedom of question allowed to the bar was a public nuisance, and the barrister who made such an imputation ought to be prosecuted. It was a most important right.

Mr. Serjeant Thomas said it is a most important thing to do one's duty, and difficult not to answer the Court.

Mr. Justice Erle said when he thought a question had relation to the truth he was most anxious it should he put, but to cast bap-bazard imputations, at the suggestion of a person who might have no scruples as to what he did, was a degree of mischief that made him wish a party should be prosecuted. that he had cordially wished a power could be instituted that they might be prosecuted or a misdemeanor. If the imputation was a correct one, of course he was wrong in this instance, but he did not see any sign of ground for the imputation.

It would be well for lawyers themselves, for the dignity and character of Courts of the admission of the new State. If the Free Justice, and for innocent witnesses who are badgered by unscrupulous counsel into saying the opposite of what they intend to say, and perhaps into subjecting themselves to unjust suspicions, if there were more judges, with the rectitude and determination of Mr. Justice Erle, prepared to rebuke a practice so unjust in itself and repugnant to every principle of social obligation and fair dealing

Crinoline.

Notwithstanding the recently expressed opinion, or rather wish, of the French Empress, the ladies' dresses are ballooning out to such an enormous size, that they threaten to affect the health if not the lives of the wearers. At an evening party lately at Madame sheer exhaustion, and Mademoiselle B-(well known in the Tuilleries) has since proved a martyr to the steel and whalebone inprostration.

The Bank of Commerce. The Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce met on yesterday, when the question was brought before them by the President, Juseph B. Ficklen, as to the expediency of closing up the affairs of the institution. It was determined by a stock vote of over 600 to about 100 to continue operations. The salary of the President was fixed at

\$250 per annum. The following Directors were elected: George B. Scott, Wm. Pollock, Wm. T.

Hart, Thos. F. Knox, Wm. F. Cheek and J. II. Lacy. Mr. George B. Scott was elected President of the Bank, in the place of Mr. Jos. B. Ficklen, declined. - Fred. Herald.

A King Suing for a Debt.

A novel case has just been decided in the Superior Court of New York, in which Maxmillian, King of Bavaria, was plaintiff, and Jacob Newstradter defendant. The suit was brought to recover 30,000 florins, alleged to have been advanced by his Majesty, the King of Bavaria, to the defendant, who was formerly a silk manufacturer, and one of his subjects, in Baride, in the Kingdom of Bavaria. The money was lent in October, 1848, in State stocks, the defendant giving a mortgage, and agreeing to pay the money back in four annual instalments. There was no defence, and an inquest was taken in favor of the royal plaintiff for the sum of \$15,788 81.

Murder in Canada.

Hamilton, C. W., Jan. 11 .-- A most atrocious murder was committed at Poolville, 4 miles from here, last night. Jared Comstock and his wife, aged over 70 years, were the victims. Their son was the murderer; he has been for some time insane. At about 8 o'clock last evening, he killed his father by tors, who were each in turn presented to knocking him down with an are, and his President Buchanan, and were received with mother was killed with a skillet. He then cut their hearts out, and cut one of the bedies into pieces, and roasted the other on the stove, eating a portion of it. He intended to have killed his sister, but fortunately, she escaped. The murderer is in custody, and has confessed the act.

Arrest of Counterfeiters. WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Jan. 11.-Four men named Miller, Anderson, Lewis and Havier, were arrested in this borough by the sheriff on Saturday night. They were all well armed. In the garret of the building counlieved that an extensive combination exists

Clergymen's Wives Short Lived, A writer in the Paritan Recorder, who arpears to have looked into the subject, propo-

have to change headquarters.

ses the alarming inquiry, whether their wives are so long-lived as those of other men. He says; "In the space of a few brief years twelve ministers, in seven contiguous parishes, have than one is yet an aged man. Their wives, in almost every instance have died while they were young."

Kansas State Election,

Sr Louis, Jan. 12 .- The latest advices from Kansas report the election of the entire and Toilet articles, for sale by free-State ticket, but the Legislature is in doubt. Should the free-State men have a majority, which is very probable, it was believed that Parrott and Robinson would be elected United States Senators. Reports the constitutional convention.

Government Offices.

| From the Richmond Examiner. | Where the number of offices to be filled bears so small a proportion to the multitude of office-seekers, we must of course expect to hear much complaint from the unlucky. We do hear much complaint now; none of which, however, strikes us with any force except that which we hear from old line Democrats-Democrats in the Bank war of Jackson's time; Democrats also in the canvass of 44, '48, '52, and '56: Democrats now and Democrats all the time. Such Democrats complain that their claims are not properly appreciated-that eleventh hour Democrats old line Whigs and Know-Nothings of 1855 stand a better chance of success in their atplications at the Departments. In some instances, we are sure that this complaint is just, and we are not prepared to say that it is not well founded as a general thing. Certain it is that in most of the States, especially the Southern States, the old line Democrats, those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, and kept the flag of the party flying in its darkest hours, have of late years, been pretty generally excluded from he henors of nominating conventions and legislative assemblies. This is perhaps owing to the fact that new converts are always exceedingly enthusia-tic, and can succeed in awakening in their behalf the peculiar interest of even the oldest members of the church. The suggestion is that life long Democratsmen who suffered persecution and pecuniary loss for their party when it was assailed with demon-like ferocity, especially in all the cities, towns and villages of the United States -will continue faithful under any and all circumstances; while many of the new converts may backslide unless some strong inducements are held out to them to continue in the fold! Hence the amount of interest and enthusiasm manifested in behalf of new comers into our ranks. Hence their success almost invariably over old liners in the States, and so frequently at Washington.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. io not take the ground that none are worthy of Democratic support except those who have invariably belonged to the Democratic organization. Far from it. With all the enthusiasm of our nature, we have often supported men for office with whom we had pre viously been at variance upon the political issues of the times. We expect to do so frequently hereafter. We have sometimes preterred men who had belonged to the opposi tion, and under like circumstances we shall doubtless do so again. We only ask justice for the old line Democrats, the veteran soldiers of the Democracy. We only insist that the new Democrats, old-line Whigs and Know-Nothings shall not monopolize all the offices under Democratic administrations, State and national. If appointments to of fice are to be made on party grounds, we think that, other things being equal, the preference should be given to the men who can show the best Democratic record. If this is to say, we would select men without any regard at all to their politics.

Frightful Death.

On Saturday, the 19th cit., two boys were playing near a lime kile, at Broughton Low Houses, in the neighborhood of Cockermouth. the edge, and was emitting dense volumes of Perpignon's not less than five fainted from the mass. The opening made by his body don't allow any power to prevent us from vented the approach of the workmen to ex- us away from the settlements we have made tricate the agonized sufferer. As soon as the upon a domain purchased or won by common ed, her malady puzzling her physicians, al vards from the top. It was still impossibut all in the secret affirming that the weight | ble to relieve him, and they watched the efbut his bones were recovered. When his mother was told of the accident, she rushed to the polls as equals, justly re- been allowed to choose, to elect, to adopt or remother was told of the accident, she rushed self into it, if the bystanders had not held specting each other's rights, and there deter-

her .- English Paper. The Indian Muttny. The London News touchingly brings a fearful phase of the Indian mutiny before form, it shall not in that form exist in that the reader. Says the News:--"It is under- community. Now, has this just, fair and stood on unquestionable authority, that there are several ladies now in Calcutta who have undergone such unspeakable degradation that Fraud and force both, on both sides, have they obstinately refuse to give their names. preferring that their relations in England should suppose them dead." And on these of Democracy to put down both fraud and words, the News founds and earnest entreaty force in this and in all other cases. How? to the sufferers to come home. It says, that it would change the word "degradation" it the one de jure in the Territory, as between to "outrage," for it is not in the power of the Convention and the people; and the othman or devil to degrade the innocent - er de facto in the country at large, as between 'When we tell them," says the News, "that Congress and the Territory. In the first, in there is no one here who does not regard them Kansas there was an "Enabling Statute." with cordial respect-with a reverence which If the Kansas-Nebraska act did not enable almost absorbs compassion, when we tell the people to hold a Convention, or to make them that, all unknown as they are, we pass laws for their own self government, it had sleepless nights on their account, that tears no virtue in it at all. The Kansas-Nebras fall and prayers go up for them through the ka hill organized a Territory, and the reople silent night-surely they will not refuse to thereof were enabled thereby to govern come home." Can there be a more awful themselves. By their own laws they orphase of war, than this which renders such ganized a Convention to frame a Constituan appeal necessary?

The Ice Men. The mild and moderate weather so far this winter, seems to have been a special interposition for the benefit of the poor and needy The ice dealers, however, are uneasy, and putting their wits to work to secure their staple from more Eastern and Northern latitudes. Some of the heavier dealers have gone, or are about going, to Boston, to the head of Connecticut River, to Lake Champlain, &c., to make the necessary arrangement for supply, if the crop fails in Rockland Lake and the Hudson River. Ice is no longer a luxury but an actual necessary of life by Congress, and much more had it to be in New York, owing to the warmth of the approved by the sovereign principals for Croton water .- N. Y. Exp.

Winter and Spring.

Hensley, on the 19th wit., by the Rev. Jere- tions. It was the great fundamental ormiah Burnett, Mr. James Clark, aged 81, to ganic law, under which titles and tenure-Miss Kate Hensley, aged 16, all of Patrick and franchises were to be held, and Judges

many friends and acquaintances both far and ed, and confederate station was to be assumnear that he has taken sole charge of this well ed, and sovereignty itself was to assumed: terfeiting apparatus were found. It is be- known HOTEL and is now prepared to give to and it was to be irrepealable by Legislation, every one who may chose to call, accommoda in this vicinity for the making and passing tions of the very be t kind. He has engaged as an assistant the services of Mr. Hugh T. thus obtained it is probable the gang will Kemper who is known to the community as a gentleman admirably qualified for the position. A most excellent and convenient Ban is attached to the House, where superior Liquous and SEGARS will be kept at all times. The Warrenrenton House is situated in the centre of the town, on main street, and thereby entirely convenient to all. Porters will be at the cars morning and evening to escort passengers up. The habitants, and legal voters of the State to be Proprietor hopes that his friends will not forget governed, for their election, to adopt or rehim and and teels confident that he can give satistaction to all who may sejourn with him. JAMES DESHIELDS.

Warrenton, Jan 14-eo2m

MENUINE FARINA COLOGNE; Barry's Tricopherous; Phalon's Hair Restorative; Mrs. Morgan's Hair Tonic: Low's Brown Windsor and Honey Soaps; Pairdus Powder Puffs, jan 14

LEXANDRIA CITY six per cent. Stock. A Registered and Coupon, for sale by CORSE BROTHERS 2.500 SUPERIOR GRAIN BAGS, for sale by HILL, BROWN & PARTLOW. York Temmany society.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 30, 1857. GENTLEMEN: - I have the honor to acknowledge the invitation of the Society of Tammany to attend their celebration of the Foryou in person, but I tender to you my warmof your celebration. I trust that your vencto be cotemporaneous; that you will strive to revive and perpetuate the spirit of the Rvolutionary fathers, who you boast were your founders, and that you will now, more than ty of two to one out of three. ever, cherish national as or posed to sectional feelings-- a strict construction of the Constitution, as opposed to all compromises of its provisions-true Democracy in its republican form, as opposed to the licentiousness of mobs or mere majorities emeting their own bigher law"-and the liberties of the people against all power, delegated or undelegated, upon earth. To these ends you may well commemorate the victory of New Orbility to save a city then, and afterwards to "The Union must and shall be preservand I hope that his great authority still remains potent to stamp it upon every heart, and upon every banner in the whole country. To preserve it we must steadily adhere to the Democratic faith and platform; we must stand by you in standing by James Buchanan as the people stood by Andrew Jackson. He had to contend with the money power, and subdued it by the Samson of Democra-

ie "higher law," and the same Samson survives in vigor to fight for the chosen people. God forbid that the Samson of Demoeracy shall at last be a Samson Agonistes, shorn and blinded, to become a destroyer .-Almost every other people and every other party, except the American Democracy, have had their "bridges of asses," but I do pray that we may not be such asses ourselves as whole or in part, to the people, it would have to make a bridge of slavery, or of any other subject, for us to stall at in a career and pro- holder than as it was submitted. If there be gress of national greatness. And yet, gen- any mistaken and misguided and misguiding tlemen, there are a great many Kansas as- parties in the South, who would be guilty of arsas in our country, and they are not half as stubborn asses as the cant-asses. A driver can get along after a manner with an ass that can, but the cruelest good will not prevail with the asses who cant. They are the stubbornest of all, and are sure to stall just in the way and at the very place of most danger. They bray a political religion and religious politics. The best whip which ever touched these asses exactly in the raw, was James Buchanan's Conestoga thong, laid right on upon forty fanat cal preachers "all in a row." As to your other motto, "civil policy be not adopted, then we would prefer and religious liberty," ours was saved by the Virginia Democracy in 1855. We struck pointments as well as in other matters; that the dark lantern out of the hands of ineffable Sam, and none now are found so poor as not intervene, we are told, except to see that to "hurrah" for him. We, there ore, have law has authorized the act, and that the form is resolutions, and it was important that speedy some right to say to you on other topies, that all common sen-e and justice require is, that we let each other's property and peace and conservation of our own interests respective-The material in the kiln was on a level with, ly at home. When we happen to meet in e common Territories, to make new homes smoke. One of the boys, Alexander Mavoir, and neighborhoods there, all we have to do about seven years of age, probably misled is to respect each other's equal rights. If we by the smoke, stepped upon the surface of are Southern slaveholders don't let our prethe burning mass. He instantly sank into perty be invaded or taken away from us; caused a furious rush of flame, which pre- settling upon common lands, or don't drive

> On the other hand, if you pre'er that slaeither by force or by fraud. We propose to and, if forbidden in any other particular count course been observed in Kansas? I fearlessly say that it has not been observed been attempted, and have, to a shameful extent, prevailed. And it is the great vocation tion of State government. That Convention was, therefore, de jure, legitimate. It form ed a Constitution, and had a right to form it. That was its function, and there its power ended, except to submit it, as a proposed organic law, to the fair and free election of the sovereign people, to be adopted or to be rejected by them. They, in their organized being of legal voters, are alone sovereign .-The entire Constitution ought to have been

submitted to their lawful voices at the polls. The power was not delegated to the Convention to proclaim and establish a State Constitution; it had to be approved whom the mere agent, the Convention, acted. It was not a statute law, repealable at will by a Legislature to sit yearly, and to Married at the residence of Mr. William be chosen by the precincts of annual elecand Legislators were to sit, and Executive | There is no conflict, in truth, between the two authority was to wield the arms of State, principles de jure and de facto-they, combined, ARRENTON HOUSE.-The undersign- and offices were to be filled, and justice was ed takes great pleasure in informing his to be administered, and law was to be enactand to be in a word, the supreme Constitution of a State, under which she was to be reerived into the most glorious Union of States which ever protected and fortified the liberties of mankind! What! Tell us that an instrument of this dignity, that republican government itself, was not to be submitted in its form and plan proposed, to the only lawful sovereigns—the organize 1 people—not a the responsibility resting upon her. If she will mere mass of persons, but the bona fide itject it! Dejure, I say it ought to have been that it should be so submitted.

action; the law of popular liberty, defined and unitedly come up to the patriotic work of them and endorse the President. But. st. by citizenship and the rale of election; and is saving a happy and prosperous contederacy from if the vote be taken to lay them on the table the true example of essential sovereignty in the dangers of dissolution, or the disasters of ci- until t -morrow, I shall vote for it. Nothing the people. Instead of so submitting this vil war, then truly New York will resume her is to be lost by this course. The Democratic the organized sovereign people, there was fair, free, full and equal election to choose their own Constitution of self-government .-It was ex parte; it was all on one side; it was, ny Society.

Letter from Governor Wise, to the New in gambling phrase, the foul "Heads I win, and tails you lose;" the Constitution was obliged to be adopted, with the clause or without the clause; the vote was bound to be for the Constitution," it was all pro not con. and we may say that was no submission to ty-Third Anniversary of the Battle of New an election at all. Election is choice of alter-Orleans, the evening of the 8th day of Jan-uary next. I regret that I cannot be with was no choice in this case, and no equality of voters this case. Three men went to the est sympathy in the sentiments and object. polls: A said, "I vote for the Constitution, with or without the clause," but B. and C rable order will always uphold the federal | said, "We vote against it, with or without Constitution, with which you proudly claim the clause." A's vote was conted, Bs and C's were not to be counted, and thus one was made not only to offset two, but to be sole substitute in fact for three against the majori-

Now this was but the unveiled trickery and shameless fraud of a so-called schedule. There was neither right nor justice in it .-The Democracy of Virgina at least scorns a or palpable, like this. We say that as between the Convention of Lecompton and the people of Kansas, the question was one de all its parts ought to have been submitted to leans. Its hero was "guided by law and all the legal votes, pro and con, and the two farther conditions. bound by duty," when he took the responsi- voters ought to have been allowed their voices against it as well as the one voter his voice save a country from a fee more formidable for it. And, so far as slavery is concerned, than foreign bayonets. He gave us the more it made the case worse against that species of property, to submit the slavery clause alone to the election of the people. Why discriminate in respect to that "peculiar institution?" Is it because it was peculiar? If we contend for anything especially, it is that our property shall not distinguished or discriminated from other property in legislation. It stands on the same ting of right to protection and preservation which is claimed for any other description of hing owned or possessed by others as property. Why was this singled out for the chances of pro-indution: Was it not enough that the Badger We now have to meet the black demon easily enacted that all laws protecting and establishing it prior to 1819-20 should be repealvery in this schedule of submissions

ed. Why repeat a discrimination against sla-This was ground enough to make pro-slavery partizans reject it. In fact, and of right, if the Constitution had not been submitted at all, in been more impartial and more just to the slaveraying against the equal rights of slave property the irresistable and indisputable rights of popuas property and protection must always sately rely, rether upon law and order and the rule of ustice and fair dealing-to "ask nothing by is wrong. On the ground of policy, then, as well as de jure, the whole Constitution ought to have been submitted to the legal voters, without case de jure. The Convention saw fit to entitled to official position in the federal submit the Constitution to one voter alone, and | Union. tion was legitimate. It was legitimate, de facto. Congress could not go behind the return; it can-The law authorized the act, and we grant the form of the Constitution itself to be republican.

We don't agree with Senator Douglas, that his wn Kansas Nebraska act was not an "enabling statute," and we don't agree, either, with the President, Mr. Buchanan, that slavery was the such, to the people. The Kansas bill enabled he people to govern themselves; that was its first essence and its chief excellence, and every municipal institution of a State government is domestic institution." The President is a pachelor, and he must, therefore, be excused for not comprehending a "domestic institution" as had better reasons for his recommendation than expression of their opinions. ne assigned. He was bound to look to the fact the poor boy's skull burst asunder. Nothing members, we promise you that it shall not publican, and that these were subjects for Kanbeen allowed to judge-whether her people had mine, by legal votes, what shall be the law for them-whether they had been allowed to of the case. If property be established in govern themselves, was another fact which had one form or another, it shall be respected; also to be looked to-de facto, whether the schedule was republican? Le facto, whether there were not other domestic institutions besides sla-

very which ought to have been submitted to the vereign legal voters! It is the very gladness and glory of our State governments, when organized, that they guard people of the United States. The State governpents are the municipalities of sovereignty sons, the families, the households, the altars and the homes of our people. It is that which makes State rights, State laws, State organization. State action, so precious, because so doernment embraces, rather national and toreign -ave all domestic questions to the States and the people. What then? Why, then, if schedule of submission was anti-Republican, if it was partail, it it did not acknowledge allow the sovereign right of the people to udge for themselves on the question of highest nity, the organic law of their Government, and discriminated unequally between the subects of property, the Congress of the United Republican Constitution, but ought to adopt it ct to a fair and legal vote of the people of usas, according to a law to be prescribed by their Territorial Legislature, and to admit the shall proclaim its approval and adoption he people. If they adopt it, to admit her to the Union ipsu facto; and it they reject it, leave the people of Kansas in their own way way, he would have no objection to them. organize another Convention, and so submit ther Constitution to Congress for approval. This would be a plain and easy solution, and would take all the asses over the "bridge of shrieks" And for any difference of opinion as to the mere mode of submitting or solving this question. I protest that no true, bonest, earnest light to denounce the President for recognizing he fact of the legitimacy of the Lecompton Convention, and no Southernor ought to de or reject their own form of self government-

morality can protect a minority in its rights, or will restrain a majority from wrong. The great State of New York should realize stand by Mr. Buchanan as she did by Gen. Jackson; if her Democracy will only firmly unite; if she will maintain no other rule than the just rule of the law and the Constitution; if so submitted. Pure and undefiled republi- she will remember her greatest stake in swelcanism, conservative Democracy, required | ling the late Democratic triumphs into a permanency of power, and in maintaining, law, or-There is no mobocracy in that idea. It is der justice, peace and union; if her Democracy vote for them. I shall vote for them without even, just, steady, organized free republican | will cease their factious divisions and devotedly | amendment and without erasure. I endored proposed Constitution by the mere agent, the empire and be an arbitress thrice blessed as the party has a majority in this Senate that can Convention, deferentially to the principals, peacemaker. All the sister States already contribute to her beauty and strength; she is in posia usurpation - a witholding from them of a tion and power to be an arbitress, but to be so in party - in a minority, it is true - but a party truth and with effect, she must be sanctified to the high and holy office. HENRY A. WISE. Col. Daniel E. Dateran, Grand Sachem of the Tamma-

ule the case, and rule it rightly. It may be

very desirable to have Kansas admitted as a

State as early as practicable, but nothing will

mode offensive and oppressive to a large major

ty of her voters. Wisdom should teach a mi-

tained by perfect fairness and justice. A ma-

jority can take care of itself and a minority

should be the last to resort to either fraud or

torce. Nothing less than the highest tone of

Virginia Legislature.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a bill was reported accepting the grant of the sites of the birth place of Washington, and of the graves of his progenitors in America, and providing for the enclosure thereof.

For the relief of John G. Garnett of Orange

Mr. Coghill submitted the following reso-

Intions:

1st. Resolved, That, in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, the conclusion to which the President of the United States has arrived, as expressed in his recent message, in lavor of the admission of Kansas as a State of this Union under the Lecompton Constitution, is just and right.

2d. Resolved, That Congress has no right to look further into the Consitution submitted by the State of Kausas in its application to be admitted into this Union, than to see that title of any sort founded on a fraud, occult the said Constitution is Republican in its

3d. Resolved, That it is due to the peace and harmony of this Union that Congress re, and de jure the whole Constitution in should speedily admit Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, without Mr. Welch moved the suspension of the

rules in order that action might be taken on the resolutions.

Pending this, a message was received from the House of Delegates, by Mr. Massie, that they had adopted resolutions in relation to he admission of Kansas into the Union .-These resolutions are the same as Mr. Cog-

Mr. Deneale moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, until to-morrow. He thought them remarkable ones. He did not fancy their style. They were a delicate and doubtful support of the Administration,-They professed an endorsement, but they failed, however to endorse the reasons and

arguments of the President.

There was one sentiment contained in the President's argument which met his approval, and that was a denial to the convention creating the Constitution for Kansas to abrogate the right of property in slaves now in Kansas-a sentiment so bold, manly, con servative and Southern, as that uttered by the President deserved an unqualified approval by the Legislature of Va. He desired have the resolutions modified so as to endorse the sentiment contained in the President's message-The 2d resolution was vague and indefinite, and its endorsement might result in serious embarrassment to the action of subsequent Legislatures; as that would limit the power of Congress to look no further into the constitution of a State applying for admission than simply to see that it was repullican in form. Under this limitation Congress would be compelled to admit Utah, with its institutions, or any other territory, even fear, favor, traud, or force. So much for the though they might declare people of color

> Mr. Coghill was willing to accord any delay, if he saw that any useful purpose could be gained by it. He understood that action should be had. The subject was long before the people, and was thoroughly understood. He was prepared, however, to sustain any course which would lead to unani-

Mr. Thomas could see no reason for pressing the resolution to-day. The subject was now before Congress. We had enough to do to mind our own concerns, and it would be better for us to attend to them. He and his party desired to have an oppotunity of expressing their opinions-possibly he might endorse the sentiments of the reso lutions, but he wanted time for consideration, well as we who have houses full of children. He as the other party had already sent forth an

Mr. Old said he was astonished when Mr. tion and that the work itself was in form re- to their own business. The subject was a deeply important one, and ought surely to be imposed upon you, with our consent, sas alone to judge of. But whether Kansas had engage the attention of every Union-loving With regard to its belonging exclusively to another quarter, he maintained that it belonged to him and every man. We are not here to take our views on Federal affairs either on the dictate of Federal or State officers. He could see no reason why they should be trammelled by the rules of the Senate; they were very frequently suspended,

Mr. Stuart said that, speaking for himself

and why not in this case.

alone, he was not prepared to vote on the resolutions-he could not say whether he could support them or not-they came to the Senate from a meeting of one portion of the General Assembly, to which he had not been invited -he had never read the Lecompton Constitution, and, therefore, did not stand ready to endorse it, as he did not know what its provisions were. In Washington, a few mestic, in our confederacy The Federal Gov- days ago, he met a gentleman, differing from him in politics, and by him he was informed bjects of jurisdiction, and, therefore, it ought | that the Constitution was a profound swindle, not in a political, but pecuniary sense; be understood that it was a spoliation of the Treasury-that the slavery feature was a sham; the object of the quarrel being to secure extravagant grants of public lands from Congress. This was to be accomplished by introducing the slavery feature into the Constitution, to secure Southern votes, and after it was passed a new Convention was to be called to strike out the slavery clause; and thus the spoliation would be accomplished without any equivalent benefit to the South. In this policy be understood the free State party concurred. If the objectionable teatures did not exist, and the resolutions were merely intended to affirm the right of the

> Mr. Armstrong was in favor of laying the resolutions on the table. The majority the Senate met last night and agre d on the resolutions; he would vote for them, he wanted some time for consideration, as a difference of opinion might exist.

Mr. White moved that the resolutions that had been reported from the House be taken up. That could be done without suspending any rule. He was unable to attend the can cus, but would vote for the resolutions with a great deal of pleasure. He regretted to see any division upon a question of so much importance to us and hoped the recommendation of the President would be carried out, and Kansas at once admitted as a State with the Lecompton Constitution. He desired to see toleration among brethren upon minor points

be gained by admitting her into the Union, in a | in regard to this perplexing question. Mr. Rives said be had never investigated the subject; he came here for State legislation; nority to insist upon nothing but what is sus- he never expected to be called on to give his opinion on the Kansas imbroglio. A certain letter bad been written, (no uncommon thing.) and a caucus was held. It was not fair to urge immediate action on the resolutions. The Governor had asserted that the Lecomp ton Constitution was a fraud. Was the Got ernor right? He Mr. R., ought to have an opportunity of looking into an opinion coming from such high authority. He wanted that the minority should have time to consider -His party had as much interest and loyalty

in the matter as the other. Mr. Claiborne said:-Mr. President, these resolutions be pressed, of course I shall pass them without fail and without difficulty and they will pass them. But, sir, here is a composed of respectable and dignified geo tlemen, who tell you that they have not had an opportunity to investigate the subject of